WILSON GETS A SETBACK.

HIS AMENDMENT TO THE WOOL SCHED-THE VOTED DOWN.

MR. SPRINGER PROPOUNDS A NEW THEORY OF THE BALANCE OF TRADE-PROSPERITY, HE SAYS, SHOULD BE MEASURED BY

THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS

OVER EXPORTS. Washington, Jan. 17.—When the House met this morning there was a good attendance on the floor and in the public galleries. At 11:15 the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Wilson bill. son bill. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) took the Chair, and Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) was recognized. He predicted disaster to the country as a result of the passage of the bill. Mr. Outhwalte (Dem., Ohio) followed and spoke in defence of the measure

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) then read from statistics to show that our foreign trade and exportations had increased under the full operations of the Mc-Mr. Springer (Dem., Iil.) jumped to his feet with

the statement that the balance of trade between 1850 and 1860, under a low tariff, was in favor of this country. Several Republicans were alert at the statement, and all were eager to contradict it, when Mr. Springer went on to explain that what he meant was that this country had bought more than it had sold, and he thought the country was so much better off by the excess of importations. (Derisive laughter among the Republicans.)
"Then the gentleman believes that it would be

to the interest of the country to go abroad for everything we want?" asked Mr. Burrows (amidst laughter of the Republicans).

Mr. Springer explained that goods were a source

of wealth more desirable than money, Mr. Hulick (Rep., Ohio) inquired whether Mr. Springer intended to vote for the bill for the reason that it would produce a balance of trade against us ANXIOUS TO REVERSE THE BALANCE OF TRADE. "I hope the time will come when our imports shall exceed our exports," said Mr. Springer, in reply,

and as our income exceeds our outgo, we will grow richer. "Will the adoption of this tariff law result in the balance of trade going against us?" persisted Mr.

"No; not against this country; in favor of it." reiterrated Mr. Springer. "We will get more into this country than goes out."

Mr. Dingley said the Democrats seemed to think that every man was a consumer only, and that they ultimately paid for their importations in money only; but, as a matter of fact, they paid in labor as well as in money. Contending against the on that large importations benefited the country, he said that if \$200,000,000 worth of goods were brought into this country, it was depriving American manufacturers of a sale of that amount, and stopped work to just that extent. (Enthusiastic Republican applause.)
Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) spoke in favor of free

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) spoke briefly in favor of extending the time for the operation of the wool schedule to take effect. He thought it better to relieve the feeling of uncertainty at present existing by passing Mr. Wilson's amendment than to close the woollen mills of the country during the next

six months, and throw their employes out of work.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) asserted that wool had been as cheap in this county since the first of last June as it could be bought in Australia. "You have discounted the fall in the price of wool," he said turning to the Democrats; "and then why can't you manufacture woollen goods as cheaply now as after the first of August?" He had opposed the extension of time yesterday because if free wool had to come, it might just as well come then as later. Mr. Call (Rep., Mass.) spoke in opposition to the

HOW IMPORTS ARE PAID FOR.

Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) was then recognized, and said: "My friend from Maine (Mr. Dingley) is always interesting and instructive when he speaks, and is always correct except when he labors under the stress of party excitement. He asks, with an appearance of innocence, whether it is not better for us to export goods than gold. That brings us back to the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker), whether it would be a good thing for the country to import \$250,000,000 worth of goods.'

After thus stating his proposition, Mr. Cockran came to his conclusions. He hold that the importation of \$250,000,000 worth of goods could not occur unless we manufactured that much to pay for them; that the importation of that amount presuppose the manufacture of a similar amount with which to pay for it. (Democratic applause.) He said that when he invited gentlemen on the other side to propound questions to him the other day, he had Walker) from the operations of that invitation, because the gentleman was not governed by the usual rules of controversy and good sense. (Laughter.)
Mr. Cockran had proceeded only a few minutes, and had propounded a question when severe

(Laughter.)
Mr. Cockran had proceeded only a few minutes, and had propounded a question which seemed aimed at Mr. Dingley, who arose to answer it, and began; "I would suggest to the gentleman from New-York."
"I want an answer, not a suggestion," interrupted Mr. Cockran.
"Oh, very well," said Mr. Dingley, somewhat nettled as he took his seat, "if I cannot answer a question in my own way, I will take my time about answering."

tion in my own way, I will take my time about answering."

Mr. Cockran resumed his argument that the importation of \$250,000,000 worth of goods meant the exportation of an equivalent amount in goods or money. Continuing in the same line, he argued that if the amount of the goods had been imported it must have been because they were cheaper than they could be bought here, and that consequently we must have got more goods for the \$250,000,000 expended than if we had manufactured \$250,000,000 expended than if we had manufactured \$250,000,000 worth ourselves. And if we import more goods we must manufacture more goods to meet it and pay for it.

Mr. Wilson then spoke very briefly, giving his reasons for offering the substitute, as appeared

must manufacture more goods to meet it and pay for it.

Mr. Wilson then spoke very briefly, giving his reasons for offering the substitute, as appeared yesterday, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments, which were as follows:

Mr. Wilson's amendment proposed that the free-wool clause of the Tariff bill should go into effect august 1, 1894. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to this, making the time October 1, 1898. For these Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) proposed a substitute providing that the clause should go into effect immediately after the passage of the bill. To this substitute an amendment was offered by Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.) fixing the date of operation of the clause as of December 31, 1896. FIRST DEFEAT FOR THE COMMITTEE.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Payne's amendment, and was lost by a strict party vote, the on the division being: Yeas, 81; nays, 151; and by tellers: Yeas, 68: nays, 154. The vote was then taken on Mr. Bowers's amendment to the substi-tute, which was lost, and then on the substitute proposed by Mr. Johnson. Contrary to expectation, this was agreed to on a vote by tellers of yeas 112. was: Yeas, 68; nays, 89. This was the first defeat for the Ways and Means Committee, and was

was: Yeas, 68; nays, 89. This was the first defeat for the Ways and Means Committee, and was brought about by a large number of Republicans voting in favor of immediate enactment. The result was greeted with cheers.

The next amendment submitted by Chairman Wilson was one putting marine engines and equipments on the free list. It was agreed to.

An amusing diversion was created by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.). He had been recognized prior to the vote on the last amendment, and had spoken for a few minutes before it became apparent that he was speaking on an extraneous subject. This was a reply to the references to him and the lack of respect shown him by Mr. Cockran in his recent speeches. As soon as the members realized that there was something much out of the ordinary going on they crowded into the alsies around Mr. Walker and the space before the Speaker's desk, and for nearly twenty minutes the fun was fast and furious and the House was in a constant roar of laughter. Mr. Walker, white with rage, tore Mr. Cockran to pieces metaphorically, and at each one of his thrusts there was a shout of laughter, in which the galleries joined without let or hindrance from the Chairman, who was himself joining in the general merriment. Throughout it all Mr. Cockran sat within a few feet of Mr. Walker's ansay fist and joined in the laughter, and twice when Mr. Walker's time had expired good-humoredly asked to have it extended. Mr. Walker was particularly irate at the statement of the Tammany orator that he (Mr. Walker) was not bound by the usual practices of controversy and good sense. (Laughter.) To get even for this, he asserted that when Mr. Cockran was unable to answer his (Mr. Walker's) ques-

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that his voice was drowned in the uproar. (Shouts of laughter.)

"He has never pounded me," shouted Mr. Walker, excitedly, "and he could not hurt me if he did." (Laughter.) "It takes gentus and an overpowering intellect to answer a courteous question by saying that 'the gentleman is not bound by the usual rules of controversy and good sense." (Great laughter.) "Another way he has of answering is by adding four words at the beginning and four at the end, putting three words in the middle, and then saying: 'lam' that what the gentleman sail?' (Laughter.) "And to say that the importation of \$250,000,000 in goods or money is—is—oth, I can't characterize it. It would take an intellect as gigantic as itsat of the gentleman from New-York to characterize it." (Laughter.)

When Mr. Walker had finished, Mr. Cockran got up slowly and laughingly endeavored to pacify Mr. Walker, but at every attempt to speak he was interrupted by the frate member from Massachusetts. "I understand that the grievance of the gentleman against me"—began Mr. Cockran.

"I have no grievance," interrupted Mr. Walker.
"Oth, then, we are quits," said the New-York member.
"I don't wonder you are crying quits," shouted

mber.

1 don't wonder you are crying quits," shouted

Walker, amidst the laughter of the House and

PROTESTS FROM WOOL GROWERS. Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) was recognized to offer an amendment to the wool and woollen manufacturers' schedule. He proposed to substitute the clause in the McKinley bill for the one in the pending bill, and he spoke for some time in support of this proposition. He presented several petitions from the wool-growers of Texas and Indiana, and one from New-Mexico. The petition, which was one from New-Mexico. The petition, which was signed by Trinidad Romero, late delegate from New-Mexico, having been read in full. Mr. Burrows said that he had a large number of remonstrances from that Territory against free wool, and he suggested to the Democratic side of the House that it would be impolitic for it to destroy one of the chief industries of New-Mexico it it were to be admitted as a State. The same remark applied to the Territory of Utah, from which he had also numerous remonstrances. He had one of those read, in which it was stated that "if wool-raising were destroyed in the United States, the Rockies would not go Democratic." (Laughter.)

Mr. Burrows stated that he had in his desk remonstrances from thirty-four States and Territories against putting wool on the free list, and not one in favor of it; and that the only petition presented to the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of free wool had come from the Thurman Club, of Ohio.

Mr. Martin (Dem. Ind.) said that he had received

Mr. Martin (Dem., Ind.) said that he had received

in favor of free wool had come from the acceived a number of those remonstrances from Indiana, but he was informed that Republican politicians had been busily engaged in circulating them.

Mr. Coffeen (Dem., Wyo.) declared himself in favor of a reasonable tariff, for revenue purposes, on wool as well as on other products.

Mr. Crain (Dem., Tex.) said that he had represented on the floor of the House for eight years one of the largest wool-growing sections in the United States, and had represented for two years a district in which a large number of his constituents were engaged in wool raising; that he had voted for free wool whenever he had an opportunity, and that, in doing so, he had voiced the sentiment of his constituents in the old district and in the new.

Mr. Burrows said that, out of the 1,190 signers of the remonstrance from Texas, 42 had placed "Democrat" after their names.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from a Pennsylvania resident in Texas, arguing against free wool.

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) offered an amendment increasing the duty on first-class wool from 12 to 13 cents, and he made an argument in support of it.

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. V.) questioned Mr. Pickler as to his vote to-day on the proposition to make the free-wool clause operative immediately.

"I voted as my convictions led me to," said Mr. Pickler, and Mr. Warner's attempts (in a voice pitched to its highest key) to corner him further only brought out from the Republicans shouts of "Louder, louder," and much laughter.

The hour of 5:30 having arrived, the committee rose, without action on the pending amendments, and the House took a recess till 8 p. m.

AT THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mr. Sperry (Dem., n opposition to the majority of his party. The attendance in the House was small when he began

with a deficit of possibly \$75,900,000 for the current fiscal year.

"In addition to this deficit there is a complete suspension of payments on the public debt, and by the end of the present fiscal year the payments to the sinking fund will be in default \$100,000,000. The gold reserve is being used for the ordinary disbursements of the Government, until less than \$50,000,000 now remains with which the Government is expected to maintain a circulation of \$150,000,000 of greenbacks, pay the interest on \$855,000,000 outstanding bonds and maintain the parity of \$600,000,000 of silver worth intrinsically about 50 cents on the dollar,

A BILL TO CREATE A DEFICIT.

reserve is being used for the ordinary disbursements of the Government, until less than \$50,00,000 on mow remains with which the Government is expected to maintain a circulation of \$134,000,000 of greenbacks, pay the interest on \$55,000,000 outstanding bonds and maintain the parity of \$500,000,000 of silver worth intrinsically about 50 cents on the dollar.

A BILL TO CREATE A DEFICIT.

"With this condition confronting us, the Ways and Means Committee present to this House a revenue bill which carries upon its face a deficit of nearly \$50,000,000, calculated upon last year's imports. The only other source of revenue which the Ways and Means Committee disclose to us is an Internal Revenue bill which the committee hope might produce possibly \$50,000,000, still leaving an annual deficit in the Treasury of at least \$50,000,000 and possibly \$100,000,000. In such an emergency the Ways and Means Committee present to this House a customs bill which produces less customs than we have received any year since the close of the war, and makes an increase of the National debt absolutely necessary.

"The problem before us is not how shall we decrease the revenue, but how shall we increase it. Ninety-five million dollars added to the fixed annual charges of the Government during the last three years necessitates additional taxation. A tariff reform like the bill before us, which necessitates and increase in the public debt in time of peace, could hardly be expected to continue very the continue ver

we have received any year since the close of the war, and makes an increase of the National debt absolutely necessary.

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Before Mr. Sperry finished his speech he managed to arouse one of the Democratic members (Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina) to a state of wild excitement. He did so by a passing allusion to the fact that a Southern State like South Carolina was a very small consumer of dutiable goods; and that consequently her people had little or no interest in the tariff question. Mr. Talbert treated the remark as a reflection on his constituents and on his State; and he resented it with such vehemence and gesticulation as to stir up the audience to a high pitch of enjoyment and enthusiasm. The chairman endeavored to restrain Mr. Talbert's impetuosity and to secure the floor for Mr. Sperry. But it was all in valn. Mr. Talbert could not be suppressed; and, he continued to pour out his angry declamation amid shouts of laughter and clapping of hands from the galleries.

Mr. Sperry at last got a chance to finish his speech. He was followed by Messrs. Hunter (Dem., III) and Mr. Bower (Dem., N. C.).

HUGE PETITIONS AGAINST A REDUCTION. A petition, signed by the merchants, salesmen and saleswomen representing the largest wholesale and retail stores, and also by a large number of offi-cials, physicians and lawyers of Newark, Harrison, Kearny and Arlington, N. J., protesting against any reduction of the duty on spool cotton and fine any reduction of the duty on spool cotton and fine cotton yarns, has been forwarded by the employes of the Clark O. N. T. Thread Company and the Clark Mile End Spool Cotton Company to Congressman George B. Fletder in Washington. The petition is 115 feet long and contains 8,000 signatures. This is the third petition sent from the same source. The first was handed to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and contained 3,000 signatures. The second was sent to Congressman Fleider and contained 7,500 signatures, representing 1,300 families. The three petitions contained a total of 18,800 signatures.

WOOL-GROWERS ON THE WILSON BILL. Cannonsburg, Penn., Jan. 17.-Two hundred woolgrowers from Washington and Greene countles. Penn., and Harrison County, Ohio, the largest producing centres in America, representing the National Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, met in annual convention this morning, and with one exception protested against the passage of the Wilexception protested against the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill. The one Democrat was John B. McBride, who asserted that free wool meant higher wool. He was harassed with ridiculing questions by the others, and sat down, still maintaining his declaration, amidst protesting assertions. General James S. McNary, a former president, said it was like attending a funeral of wool-growers to meet in the free of existing depression; the industry was suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by noxious free-trade antidotes, which were likely to

prove the death of it if the treatment were persisted in. He was backed up by a dozen speakers, who said they voiced the sentiment of nine out of every ten wood-growers in the country. At an executive ses-sion a long series of resolutions was passed, em-bodying the protests made by the speakers against free wool.

DOLLARS ALREADY PAID TO WIDOWS

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The President to-day sent

to the Senate the following nominations:
William I. Buchanan, of Iowa, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.
Allen Thomas, of Florida, to be Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela.
Edward S. Tingle, of Montana, to be Consul at Brunswick Germany. Edward S. Tingle, of Montana, to be Consul at Brunswick, Germany.

John F. Beckwith, of Georgia, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Savannah, Ga.

Marion M. Hutson, of South Carolina, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Beaufort, S. C.

John M. Burks, of Nebraska, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Buenanan, nominated to be Minister to the Argentine Republic, is a merchant of Sloux City. He was commissioner from Iowa at the Vorid's Fair.

WORKINGMEN OPPOSE THE WILSON BILL Albany, Jan. 17.—At to-day's session of the State Workingmen's Assembly, resolutions were presented favoring early consideration by the Legisla ure of the bill appropriating \$50,000 for Capitol improvements, and thanking Governor Flower for signing the bill appropriating \$20,000; urging as an ameniment to the State Civil Service laws that working cards of labor organizations be accepted in fleu of Civil Service examinations of men applying for employment at their trades or callings, and demanding the repeal of the anti-conspiracy laws.

A resolution of the Matteawan Wool Hatters' Association, protesting against the Wilson bill as likely to throw 50 per cent of the hat manufacturers' employes out of employment, was indorsed. favoring early consideration by the Legisla are of

CLOSED BY TARIFF UNCERTAINTY. Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 17 (Special).-Extensive glass Kingston, N. 1. Jan. It became the adjust-ment of the tariff, and a large force of men is thrown out of work. The proprietors say it is un-safe to continue operations at the old wages in these uncertain times.

NOT JOSIAH QUINCY'S FAULT.

HE LOOTED THE CONSULSHIPS AT THE BEHEST OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SENATOR HOAR URGES AN EXTENSION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW-DEMOCRATS WHO

CALL IT A FARCE. Washington, Jan. 17.-The appearance of the Senate Chamber to-day while the journal was being read would have led any stranger visiting the Capitol to suppose that the Democratic Senators were in a very small minority, for-there were only. three of them in their seats, while more than a score of Republican Senators were present.

After the presentation of the usual number of remonstrances against the Wilson Tariff bill, a private bill for the refunding of a small amount wrongfully collected for internal revenue tax in 1865 engaged attention for neary half an hour, and was finally placed on the calendar.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) for an examination into the condition mittee by previous witnesses who were in Honolule of the Civil Service of the United States, and as at the time.

Commander Swinburne stated that the total num crease, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Berry

but he had a large audience in the galleries. Mr.
Sperry said that the only excuse for a tariff tax is to provide a revenue. "The requirements of the Treasury," he declared, "should limit the rate of tax. There is a most intimate connection between the revenues derived from the tariff and the revenues derived from the tariff and the revenues derived from the tariff and the revenues required by the Government. In the preparation of the pending bill the committee seem to have left all revenue considerations out of the problem, and in the discussion of the bill upon the floor of the House thus far the only issue raised is one between Protection and Free Trade as a Governmental policy.

"In 187, when President Cleveland issued his so-called 'Free Trade' message, he called attention to the fact that there was a surplus in the Treasury which was soon likely to reach \$100,000,000, and be changed at every change of administration, ineblame of the recent changes in the consulships had
been attempted to be placed on a well-known gendeman of his own state. Mr. Josiah Quincy. That
was an unjust proceeding. Mr. Quincy was made a
"scapegoat." Mr. Quincy was not President of the
United States, in whom the appointing power was
loaged by the Constitution and laws. He was not
the constitutional adviser of the President in the
State Department. If the President had dismissed
the representative of a foreign country, owing to
some diplomatic difficulty, the doorsceper of the
White House might as well be criticised for that
act as Mr. Quincy be criticised for the changes in
consulships. The responsibility (right or wrong)
was with the President; and the attempt to transfer it to Mr. Quincy was an introduction in modern
times of the old fashion, when a boy-king was
growing up, of keeping another boy by him who
should be whipped when the boy-king did wrong.
(Laughter.)

with injustice.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) expressed himself in favor of the resolution. He was disposed to think that the Civil. Service law was very good in theory, but a little indisposed in practice. He would not vote for its repeat, because he thought it a step in the right direction.

for its repeat, because he thought it a step in the right direction.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) made a long statement as to the way in which the law had been executed by recent Administrations—each of them extending its application to other branches of the service just before the close of their respective terms. The law, he said, had no bearing whatever on dismissals from the public service. It guarded only the entrance to office, and not the exit from it.

Mr. Cockrell was still speaking when the morning hour expired, at 2 p. m. The resolution went over without action.

ACTIVITY OF MEXICAN REBELS.

Deming, N. M., Jan. 17.-Another skirmish between the Temochian rebeis and troops has oc-curred in the Boca Grande country, about thirty miles north of Ascension, Last Saturday night while a company of nine gendarmes was encamped attacked by a band of rebels numbering thirteen. Three of the gendarmes resisted and were killed. The others were taken prisoners but afterward re-leased. Troops were at once ordered out from Ascension, but the rebels had escaped into the moun-

the St e of Chihuahua is full of small bands of the St s of Chihuahua is full of small bands of Temoc ans, and the trouble is by no means ended. The (rernment troops were withdrawn about a week no, it being supposed that the trouble was ended and the inhabitants are much alarmed. Band: drebels were seen along the boundary line between Lass Palmas and El Paso and are supposed to be a gro Ochoa's party. Rumot is current that anoties battle was fought yesterday near the Mexican C ntral Railroad in the interior, and that twerty-dive soldiers were killed, although the reports have not yet been verified. Mexican troops will b massed along the international boundary. Much measiness has been felt by the custom house officials at Lass Palmas, but no one thinks that the rebels will come so near the line again as the Unite States troops are only four rafles distant.

For biliousness and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

stores; or write to B. F. Allen Co.,

Practical Results-12 Years' Work. | mivance with an auctioneer. The court met at. Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and acquitted Captain Stilles.

DOLLARS ALREADY PAID TO WIDOWS
AND ORPHANS.
The ty-five Million I boliars already saved living policy
how a by reduction of premiums. Eighty Thousand payin Members. Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars insurance in force. Taree Million Five Hundred Thousand Cr. is Surplus-Reserve-Emergency Fund. More than Si ty Million Dollars new business for the year 1803. Taess are a few practical results already recorded to the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION. E. B. HARPER, President, Home Office, 35 Park Row, N. Y. nd for circulars and rates.

ANDING OF THE TROOPS.

MMANDER SWINBURNE TELLS THE STORY OF THE INCIDENT.

HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE LANDING PARTY -HOW THE PROTECTORATE WAS ESTABLISHED.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is investigating Hawaiian affairs, resumed its work this morning, the only witness being Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne. While witnesses have not been before the committee daily, it is understood the committee is devoting considerable time to an inquiry into the legal proposition incorporated in Mr. Hoar's resolu-tion and referred to this committee. It involves the question of the legality of Mr. Blount's appointment as commissioner paramount, and, con sequent thereto, the validity of his acts as such commissioner.

Commander Swinburne gave testimony, in comm with other naval officers, concerning the im portance of the Hawaiian Islands from a commercial and strategic point of view, and then proceeded to detail the events attending the revolution. As the fficer in charge of the troops that landed on January 16, and remained on shore during those exciting days, Commander Swinburne's testimony was important. All of the events attending the establishment of the Provisional Government and the participation therein of the United States troops were

given by him in detail. It was on the 16th that Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne received an order from Captain Wiltse firecting him to take command of the battalian and land in Honolulu for the purpose of protecting th American Legation, Consulate, and the lives and property of American citizens, and to assist in preserving order. He was cautioned that "great pru and no action taken that is not fully warranted by who may be inimical to the treaty rights of Ameri officer was put in a position where he could not fall of much that was done and said by the citizens of corroborated much that had been told to the com

ber of men under his command was 153, not includ (Dem., Ark.) expressed his hostility to any further ling cleven officers. This battalion, fully equippe extension of the Civil Service, characterizing the for active work, was formed, and, in accordance whole business as a great humbug. He was fold with the verbal instructions of Captain Wiltse among the States in proportion to population.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass) said that whatever might be the difficulties in the way of a complete application of the principles of Civil Service reform, he did not see how anybody could desire to continue the system which has prevailed since the time of Andrew Jackson, if not before, of using the offices of the United States to britise the people to activity in the service of political parties. He did not think that any applause could be got anywhere for such ask as that of the Senator from Arkansus, except rom office-holders and office-seekers.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) asked Mr. Hoar whether the Civil Service law as now administered had not tendency to throw upon the country a distinct ass of office-holders, entirely apart from their rift.

The Hoar said that he did not think so. Such a tive for political activity as the obtaining of die offices was degrading and debasing. He did think it a good thing when the present Adminution came into power to have all the foreign assembled by a company, was defacted with orders. With orders to proceed to the command, returning with the read and indice the command, returning with the remainder to the command, resurding and facts in the patient with the patient with the patient in the patient with whole business as a grant many marchel first to the United States Consulate, where the work of the appointment of civil employes leave half of the command, returning with the re-

inne, who bresented arms as they charted, chimander Swinburne described this scene in detail.
He said that President Dole and his Cabinet and the
Advisory Council were present. The order of Captain Wiltse was shown to the commander of the
Provisional troops, who, witness said, at once turned
over to him the custody of the building. Then, by
order of Captain Wiltse, a proclamation from Minister Stevens, establishing a protectorate in the
name of the United States, pending negotiations
with the Hawatian commissioners at Washincton,
was read, and at 9 o'clock the United States ensign
was holsted over the building, the troops of the
United States and of the Provisional Government
presenting arms. The civilian forces of the Provisional Government were then withdrawn, and the
custody of the building turned over to Lleutenant
Draper, with his company of marines.

Commander Swinburne said that during the three
mights preceding February 1 the town was full of
rumors of a threatened attack on the Government
building by sympathizers with the late monarchy,
and all the troops of the Provisional Government
were kept in the Government building with patrols
about the place. The hoisting of the United States
flag had the effect at once of stopplas these rumors and restoring confidence and appeared to be
approved by everybody. Commander Swinburne
said he issued orders to Lleutenant Draper to consider himself responsible for the custody and safety
of the building, to consult freely with the officers
of the Provisional Government and to carry out
their wishes as to who should be admitted to the
building, and to do everything to facilitate public
business. On the morning of February 4, at the
request of President Dole, the gates of the grounds
were thrown open and everybody allowed access
between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Subsequently Commander Swinburne was relieved from duty on shore.

J. SCOTT HARRISON REJECTED.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- The Senate in executive session this afternoon adopted the adverse report of the Committee on Commerce, and relected the of the Committee on Commerce, and rejected the nomination of J. Scott Harrison, brother of exnomination of J. Scott Harrison, brother of ex-president Harrison, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Kansas City, Mo. The Missouri Sena-tors stated that the nomination was made in the face of the unanimous recommendation of the dele-gation in Congress for another man. It was also shown that Mr. Harrison did not vote the Demo-cratic ticket in November, 1892. There was no opposition to the report of the committee, and the rejection was ordered practically without a word of dissent.

HOUSE COMMITTEE VACANCIES FILLED. Washington, Jan. 17.-Speaker Crisp to-day an nounced the following House Committee appoint nounced the following House Committee appointments: Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.), Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Fitch, of New-York, resigned; Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.), the Judiciary, in place of Mr. Fellows, of New-York, resigned. The Committee on the Library lost all its members—Mr. Fellows, of New-York, chairman; Mr. O'Fetrall, of Virginia, resigned, and Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, dead. The Speaker to-day announced a new committee, consisting of Mr. Compton, (Dem., Md.), chairman; Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Adams (Rep., Kv.), Mr. Griffin (Dem., Mich.) was assigned to Naval Affairs, and Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

CAPTAIN STILES EXONERATED. Washington, Jan. 17.-The acquittal of Captain

Daniel F. Stiles, a retired Army officer, of the charges made against him in connection with the ditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Books free, pills 25c. At drug stores; or write to B. F. Allen Co., action of Cklahoma City that he had allowed riends to secure good sites and had obtained the beenfit of the disposition of Government property when the troops were withdrown, through con-

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS. THEIR REPEAL THE ONE QUESTION ON WHICH THE DEMOCRACY IS UNITED.

Washington, Jan. 17.-The House bill to repeal the Federal Election laws was taken up in the Senate to-day as the unfinished business.

Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment as an additional section, giving party can didates for Congress the right to appoint a watcher at the poils in each precinct, and argued in favor

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) declared the position o the Democratic side to be that there she

Federal supervision of elections whatever. Mr. Chandler resumed and continued his argu-

Mr. Chandler resumed and continued his argument. He was asked by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) if it was not a notorious fact that in the cities where the Federal Election laws were enforced, the deputy supervisors were "thugs" and were appointed on account of their notoriously bad and desperate character. Mr. Chandler replied in the negative, and said that Mr. Allen had got hold of some Democratic lie which had been exploded for ten years. (Laughter.)

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ili.) laid it down as his theory that the people in every State township and election district had the right, themselves, to control and regulate and conduct their own elections.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked what right the State had at all in the election of members of Congress, intimating that the Constitution gave control in that matter to Congress.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Malne) said it was hard to debate the question when there was no affirmation to which to reply. The situation of the Democratic party was unique. During the discussion of the Silver bill, Democrats were compelled to speak in order to convert their brethren. The same conditions, Mr. Frye thought, would be found to exist when the Tariff bill came up for discussion. The Democratic party was torn and divided on nearly all questions, but it was noticeable that when a proposition comes up to open the ballot-box to frauds the Democratic party arrays itself in a solid body, of one mind and enthusiastic to the point of absolute silence.

After some further discussion, the Senate went into executive session.

IN THE INTEREST OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MEETINGS WILL BE HELD TO-NIGHT-PROMI-NENT MEN TO SPEAK.

The first of a somewhat remarkable series of conferences of persons interested in promoting good municipal government, will be held in the Amity Building, No. 312 West Fifty-fourth-st., this evening. The number of those associated in the organization and promotion of the plan includes many of the best-known thinkers and writers upon this subject, and the meetings can scarcely fail to exert a deep salutary influence. The zeal and enthusiastic interest of the Rev. Leighton Williams has aroused the sympathies of many of his influential friends, who hold widely divergent views on social questions, municipal evils, particularly in this city. For that purpose he has thrown open the doors of the uilding in which he has been carrying on one phase of the work, and there the discussions will egin to-night, with Chancellor MacCracken, of the they Mr Williams will speak of the need of a "The Review of Reviews," will draw cities. Percival Chubb of the Fabian Society, will

These conferences will be held on alternate Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Prominent in the long list of the speakers who are to take part in future meetings are General O. O. Howard, Dr. Josiah Strong, Commander Booth, of the Salvation Army; Professor Felix Adler, Samuel Gompers, ex-Mayor Howitt, Father Doyle, of "The Catnoine World"; R. Pulton Cutting, Police Commissioner Maclean, R. W. Gilder, Editor of "The Century"; Mrs. Lozier, Dr. Stanton Colt. of the University Settlement; Commissioner William S. Andrews, Dr. Parkhurst, Andrew H. Green and Carl Schurz, and a long list of persons prominently identified with various phases of New-York political, social and religious life. These conferences will be unlike any that have heretofore been held in the wide scope of the views to be presented and the qualifications of the participants to deliberate upon and solve the problems involved. The Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, William Scudamore and William H. Tolman nave been associated with Mr. Williams in the organization of the meetings. These conferences will be held on alternate Thurs-

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED OPIUM

oplum-smuggling schemes ever carried on the Northwest was defeated yesterday and 1,100 pounds of opium were taken, S. B. Davis, Spokane yesterday morning, and purchased two

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 17.-The depression which covered the Western Minnesota. The weather continues generally fair, except near Lake Superior, where light rains are re-ported. ported.

Warmer, generally fair weather will prevail in the Atlantic Coast districts Thursday and a moderate cold wave will extend over the States of the Central Mississippi Valley, causing the temperature to fall from 20 to 30 degrees.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, fair and warmer on Thursday; winds

shifting to south, winds.

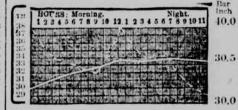
diffling to south, winds.

For South Carolina, fair; east winds; warmer in northeast portion.

For West Virginia, fair; warmer; south winds Thursday;

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, warmer: fair Thursday, with south winds; colder Friday there, fair funds, with south wass, concer friday, but decidedly for Ohio, fair and warmer Thursday, but decidedly der Thursday night; south, shifting to west, winds, for Indiana and Illinois, generally fair, but cloudy and eatening in the morning; colder, with a moderate dwave Thursday afternson or night; winds shifting to the west.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

was cooler and pleasant. The barometer ranged uncom-monly high. The temperature ranged between 29 and 38 legrees, the average (33) being 9% lower than on Tues-lay and 21% higher than on the corresponding day last The weather to-day will probably continue fair, becoming

THE MICROSCOPE.

A careful microscopical examination and chemical A careful microscopical examination and chemical annlysis of the urine, is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, and bladder. These aids make it possible to treat such diseases successfully at a distance, without personal examination of the patient. Thus Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs are successfully treated; Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Propsy, Liver Disease, and many other Chronic Maladies are cured without seeing the patient. Write for question blanks, treaties, and other information, describing case, and isclose 10 cents, in stamps, to pay postage.

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ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS,

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THE FATALITY LIST OF THE DISASTER AT THE HACKENSACK BRIDGE GROWS.

MR. SLOAN STILL PLACES THE BLAME ON THE ENGINEER-RESULT OF THE INVESTIGA-TION NOT MADE PUBLIC.

By the death of young Carl H. Schultz, jr., in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken yesterday, the number of the dead by the railroad disaster on the Hackensack Meadows was increased to ten, and the physicians at the hospital thought that Edwin M. Clark, who had been injured in the wreck, would die last night. Young Schultz was the son of Carl H. Schultz, the manufacturer of mineral water in First-ave, in this city. His thigh was broken in two places, and he was also injured internally when the South Orange local train on the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad crashed into the Dover express train west of the Hackensack bridge in the fog on Monday morning. His home was with his family in Murray Hill, and he was on his way to his father's place of business in the city when he received his fatal injuries. His mother and other members of the family were beside him in the hospital when he died at 10:30 a. m. yesterday. Arrangements were made for the removal of his body to the family home.

E. M. CLARK MAY NOT LIVE. The injuries of Edwin M. Clark were not believed to be dangerous when he was taken to the hospital on Monday. He had been crushed in the rear car of the Dover express train, and had remained in the car nearly half an hour before he could be rescued; but he was thought to be suffering mainly from shock. It turned out that he had received dangerous injuries to his chest. His condition took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday afternoon, and his wife and two little children were called from their home at Basking Ridge in anticipation of his death. Mrs. Clark said her husband was only thirty years old. He had been employed lately as a salesman for George B. Forrester, at No. 169 to his work when he was hurt. Clark was delirious yesterday afternoon, and appeared to be again passing through the torture which he

experienced when he was pinned in the wrecked been injured in the wreck, were said to be improving, and the physicians thought they would recover. The injured at Christ's Hospital in Jersey City were said to be doing well also.

MR. REASONER CONFERS WITH THE PRESIDENT. Superintendent Reasoner, of the Hoboken office of the Lackawanna road, came to New-York yesterday and had a conference with President Sloan. After Mr. Reasoner had left Mr. Sloan's office, Mr. Sloan said to a Tribune reporter that there had been no new developments in the investigation of the accident now going on.

"The investigation," added Mr. Sloan, "was practically finished yesterday, but we will not

practically finished yesterday, but we will not make known the result until the engineer recovers. It would not be fair to him to come to any conclusion until he has recovered and is able to tell his story of the accident."

Mr. Sloan declared that he had not changed his opinion in regard to his idea of where the blame should be placed. He added that he thought the engineer guilty, but that he would not say so definitely until the engineer had been heard from. Mr. Sloan said that he knew nothing about the report that the company had decided to adopt a block signal system as once.

"The directors are the only ones who can give authority for such an action," he said, "and as yet I have heard of no movement in that direction."

rection."
A railroad man said yesterday: "The Lackawanna is one of the few roads whose earnings show a percentage of increase in the last six months, so that there can be no excuse on account of hard times for not putting in at once a block system. If it would begin at once it would afford work to many of the idle poor."

WITNESSES UNABLE TO TESTIFY. At the offices of the railroad company in Hoboken yesterday it was said that the two most important witnesses to be examined by the officials were David Hoffman, the engineer, who ran the South Orange local train too fast through the fog Monday morning, and Jeremiah George, the conductor of the Dover express train. George was at the offices of the company after the wreck had occurred, remaining there the too ill on the following day to leave his home in Dover, and he was reported to be sick in bed yesterday. Mr. Reasoner made an attempt to see Hoffman in the hospital yesterday, but the physicians said it was not well to have the engineer examined then. The superintendent may be able to see Hoffman to-day. He said yesterday that as soon as the investigation was completed, an official statement would be made regarding the disaster, not before, and he had nothing to say on the subject in the mean time. He declined to talk about the failure of the railroad company to adopt the block system of signals as a precaution against resr-end collisions. too ill on the following day to leave his home

A CASE AGAINST BROCKWAY DISMISSED. Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 17 .- When the case of Charles J. Cleere, the ex-Reformatory convict, who, through his guardian, brought an action for \$25,000 damages against Superintendent Brockway, was moved for trial by the attorney for the defence this morning, in Supreme Court, no one representing the plainting was present, and the case was dismissed.

HANGED TO A RAILROAD BRIDGE. St. Louis, Jan. 17.-John Buchner, a negro, who yesterday criminally assaulted a young white girl, a farmer's daughter, Alice Harrison, aged ninea farmer's daughter, Alice Harrison, aged nineteen, and a middle-aged negro woman, near Valley
Park, Mo., fifteen miles west of this city, was
lynched this morning. Buchner was captured late
last night and locked up in jail at Valley Park.
At 5 o'clock this morning a mob broke open the
jail and dragged the negro flend from his cell. They
placed a rope around his neck and strung him up
to a railroad bridge. The body was still hanging
within full view of all passengers on the Friso
railroad at 8 o'clock this morning.